THE DISPATCH FOUNDED 1884

RICHMOND, VA., SATURDAY, DECELIBER 2, 1911.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

COUNCIL ASKED TO INVESTIGATE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Request Made After Looking Into Question of Teachers' Pay,

HIGHER SALARIES ARE ALSO URGED

No Charge of Dishonesty, but Committee Feels That Expensive Frills Should Be Cut Out-Hutzler and Hirschberg Exchange Warm Words in Meeting.

General investigation of the public schools of Richmond by a special com-mittee of the City Council was recom-mended last night by the Council d supervisors were paid much in excess of the value of the services reendered; that the curriculum of the elementary grades is not what it should be, and should be improved by the substitution of a more practical and efficient course of training for those now in vogue; that there appears to be serious lack of harmony between the teachers on one band and the value of the services efficiency of the schools, and that the city schools are by state enactment controlled by the State Board of Education in matters w...th should more properly by under the charge of the City School Board.

General Investigation.

The appointment of a special committee of four Councilmen and three Aldernen was therefore recommended to institute at the country. city schools are by state enact-

to institute a thorough investigation of the entire system and report with proper ordinances and resolutions to

ty Council, action was not taken until after ged and at times spicy dobate, so of discouctesy being made by utzler, of the School Board, t Mr. Hirschberg, of the com, and answered by Mr. Hirschn a manner satisfactory to the tites. There were other share There were other sharp the presence of a Council

Interested in the salary increase.

Mr. Gunst protested against the strictures being made on the conduct of the schools when members of the Echool Board were not present, and Messrs. Hutzler and Ebel were summoned. Mr. Pollock, chairman of the subcommittee, described Mr. Gunst's address as "pawing the air and cutting the wind."

the adoption of the following esolution as to the pay of the teach the increase entailing an annua 00, as against the increase of \$61,-asked by the teachers of this

ters of the greatest moment, some of which, at least, could with propriety he relegated to the City School Board

w. therefore, be it Resolved by the Council of the city chmond, the Board of Aldermen concurring, That a special committee of seven, to consist of four member from the Common Council and the from the Common Council and three from the Board of Aldgrmen to be ap-

(Continued on Seventh Page.)

CHINESE REBELS **NOW KNOCKING AT** NANKING'S GATES

Ready to Rush Into City if Guns Make Breaches in Walls.

GENERALFENG WILL NOT GIVE IN

Practically Makes Prisoner of Viceroy, Who Is Willing to Capitulate, and Establishes Military Dictatorship-Country's Future Form of Government Rests on Cottu.

Nanking, December 2.-Nanking has

king early this morning remains in the possession of the imperial forces Feng Kwo-Chang, the revolutionists are bombarding the city, and knocking at its four gates, demanding admission. It is believed much damage to the city has resulted. Large forces of the rebel infantry are ready to rush into the city if the guns make breaches in the walls. Late yesterday a delegation came outside the city and firing ceased, It is reported they carried, a proposition to surrender, the necessity for which is now believed to be inevitable.

General Feng, notwithstanding the

to be inevitable.

General Feng, notwithstanding the willingness of the viceroy, Chang Jen Chun and the Tartar general to capitulate, holds out against such action and practically has made prisoners of them and established a complete military dictatorship.

For the last two weeks General Feng has defled all efforts of the revolutionists to take the city. The circumference of the walled city is twenty-two miles. The wall at various places is ninety feet high, built of solid masoning and thirty feet thick. The four main gates are at the principal points of the compass.

is fortified and overlooks the entire city.

Tiger Fort lies outside the wall, while Lion Fort, inside the wall, commands the river and is well fortified.

Tiger Fort likewise is well fortified and equipped.

A few days ago the revolutionists

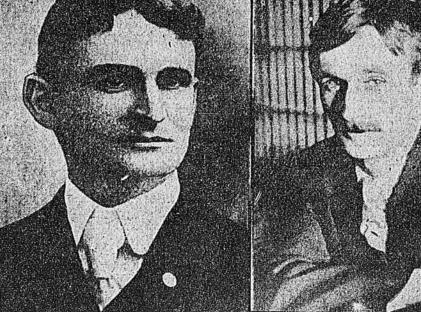
A few days ago the revolutionists captured Tiger Fort and since then Tiger Hill has fitfully bombarded Lion Fort without causing especial damage, but sufficient to prevent Lion Fort from seriously impeding the upriver advance of Admiral Shu's fleet of fifteen warships which recently went over to the revolutionists.

Crease in the effective strength of the creative strength

Protection for Missionaries.

Paris, December 1.—in reply to a letter from Deputy Count Abert De Mun, calling his attention to the precarious position of French missionaries at Kien-Chang. China, Foreign Minister De Selves assured the deputy that everything has been done consistent with the exigencles of the situation to protect the missionaries, especially in the province of Youn Nan.

WHO, SUDDENLY ABANDONING FIGHT FOR FREEDOM, MAKE FULL CONFESSION OF DYNAMITE OUTRAGES



PLEAS OF GUILTY ENTERED BY McNAMARA BROTHERS

Talk of Peace No Reason Why It Should Be Neglected.

WARSHIPS

Secretary Meyer Asks That Sea Fighting Strength Be

Ginna and Massachusetts, as having reached the fatal period, and should be twelve battleships that can no longer

MUSTBEPREPARED CRIME OF DYNAMITER COST SCORE OF LIVES

History of Case Which Has Attracted World-Wide Attention—Detective W. J. Burns Nemesis f the "cNamaras.

workers' Association, were arrested and placed on trial in Los Angeles, as the blowing up of the Los Angeles, are newspaper and printing plant out of sight of a detective. At this A few minutes after 1 o clock, on the morning of October 1, 1810, while the lines staff was getting out the day's the control of the control

revolutionists.

Future Depends on Baron Cottu.

Peking, December 1.—China's future instead of government, if not her future history, seems to some extent dependent on Baron Cottu. Should his promised Franco-Belgian loan of \$30,-000. Should his promised Franco-Belgian loan of \$30,-000. Should his promised for the country would agree to a strong constitutional monarchy.

The short life of a warship for first or second line of defense—approximated to death. A number of content of defense—approximated the dead were union men. Many of the dead were union men. Many of the more flower history, seems to some extent dependent on Baron Cottu. Should his promised for the says, is being diminified for the first of the morning a bomb was found in the home of Ottis.

This strength, he says, is being diminified for the says, if of the probably could utilize the government's remaining 100,000 troops so advantageously that the country would agree to a strong constitutional monarchy.

The loan arranged by Baron Cottu is the only large one possible. Yuan is the continuing in the continuing in the probably could utilize the government for the almost world-wide movement for the settlement of the dead were union men. Many of them dead were union men. Many of them were married and had children.

Bould at the home of Otts.

Late in the morning a bomb was found in the home of General Harrison for the Times and a uncompromising option to the time were married and had children.

Bould at the morning a bomb was found in the home of Otts.

Bould at the morning to death of the morning th

Power they were tangerer, at the rise of the measurity of a compramise with the measur

Worthiers After Twenty Years.

The sccretary declares that ships twenty years old are obsolete and worthless even for the second line or reserve. His lists shows the famous old Oregon and her sister hattieships, Include any Massenbusetts as having the strength of the second line or reserve. His lists shows the famous old Oregon and her sister hattieships, Include any Massenbusetts as having the second line and the second line of stone quarry near Indianapolis. Burns traced McGraw to Muncle, Ind., and then to Indianapolis. He tearned that McGraw had been seen talking treasurer of the International Bridge and Structural Ironwokers' . (Continued on Second Page.) tion, a union that was fighting hard

tremely powerful explosive—\$0 per cent. gelatin. Burns located the pow-der company from which it had been der company from which it had been obtained, and was told that a man named J. B. Bryce had bought it for the purpose of blowing up stumps. Later on, Bryce and a man named Leonard got 1,000 pounds of the same kind of stuff and received it at the company's works at Giant, California. The two, with a third named Morris, carried the explosive away in a power carried the explosive away in a power indication that McGraw had anything to do with the Los Angeles ar-fair. However, Burns had a theory that through McGraw he could get the

actual criminals.

Burns began to get under rapid who was then in Indianapolis. Burns headway. He discovered that a man sent out to California for the extradition papers he needed, got them, a then moved against John J. The d tective showed Governor Marshall,

(Continued on Third Page.)

One of Greatest Criminal Trials of Modern Times Comes to Abrupt and Sensational Close at Los Angeles When Defense Lays Down Its Arms.

DESTRUCTION OF TIMES PLANT WITH FRIGHTFUL LOSS OF LIFE IS NO LONGER UNEXPLAINED

James B. McNamara Shoulders Responsibility of Having Dynamited Newspaper Building, While His Brother Admits Wrecking Llewellyn Iron Works-One Will Go to Prison for Life, While Other Must Serve Long Term-Counsel for Defense Say Men Pleaded Guilty Because They Were Guilty, and That No External Pressure Was Brought to Bear on

the first degree in Judge Walter Bordweil's court to-day. His brother, McNamura, secretary of the International Association of Bridge and Liewellyn Iron Works, in Los Angeles, on Christmas, 1910.

James B. McNamara's confession clears up absolutely the prothers wee- indicted, and J. B. McNamara was on trial specifically for the murder of Charles J. Haggerty, a machinist, whose body was found nearer

To-night, as the two brothers sat together in the county jail, refusing to see any one or make any statement, an interest second only to the occurrence did he confess?" To this opposing counsel gave the answer

"He confessed because he was guilty, and that's all there is to it," District Attorney Fredericks.

"He was counseled to confess, because that was the best thing in the opinion of counsel," said Attorney Clarence S. Darrow, chief of coun-

Darrow's statement was made as looking squarely in the charges that the recent arrest of Burt H. Franklin, an investigator employed by the defense, and two others with him, might have precipitated a situation untenable save by confession of the prisoners,

"Negotiations have been on for weeks," asserted Darrow, and this wa corroborated by District Attorney Fredericks. "We expected at one time that Jim would confess last Monday, but he did not," said Darrow,

Darrow also denied that external pressure was exerted from union labor sources and Socialist sources, as General Harrison Gray Otis charged to-night in a formal statement, or that the municipal election to be held next Thursday, in which Job Harriman, one of the defense's counsel, is candidate for Mayor carried any weight. It was learned that Harriman was not consulted at in the deliberations.

White, gaunt and hearse, Harriman leaned against the wall of his and confirmed this. "The trial has nothing to do with tocal issues," he said. A telegram from Darrow to Andrew Gallagher, a San Francisco labo leader, confirmed this declaration.

A brotherly affection bordering on worship, it became known to-night, brought about James B. McNamara's confession, from the necessity of confessing anything at all held back day after day the

previously there had been a feeling that something startling would develop, and so closely guarded was the information that the spectators were prepared for almost anything except the thing presented. It was not thought that after the vigorous battle waged thus (ar one side would lay down its arms so willingly, so freely and even so happily, for both prisoners smiled, chewed gum and in proper form, appeared as they have on other days—confidently unconcerned.

Even the district attorney was not sure until just before noon that the

end was in sight. There were to be developments in the courtroom, he told his tives for both sides, many women, and even a buby, that emitted a whine almost

(Continued on Third Page.)